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1968-1969



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JAMES A. GRAHAM, Commissioner

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For free distribution by the Tobacco Section,
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IN MEMORIAM
Wendell Philip Hedrick
1898 - 1969

In remembrance of the late Wendell Philip Hedrick whose death occurred March 1, 1969, this issue of the North Carolina Tobacco Report is dedicated in recognition of his long years of service as North Carolina's first tobacco marketing specialist. He retired from this position on December 31, 1965, after more than twenty-eight years as head of the Tobacco Marketing Section, Division of Markets, N. C. Department of Agriculture.

During the years he worked with the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Hedrick helped tobacco farmers and other segments of the industry solve many problems and crises related to the marketing of tobacco. He was instrumental in organizing the Tobacco Advisory Council in the late forties under the authority given to the North Carolina Department of Agriculture by the General Statutes. The purpose of this Council was to bring together, on an industry-wide basis, agricultural and related leaders who had an interest in the welfare of tobacco.

Until his retirement at the end of 1965, he was Executive Secretary of the Tobacco Advisory Council, Secretary of the Tobacco Tax Council and a member of the Board of the Tobacco Growers Information Committee.

Mr. Hedrick was a native of Taylorsville, North Carolina. He was graduated from George Washington University in 1918 with an A.B. degree in Chemistry. He was a veteran of both World War I and World War II. Mr. Hedrick also spent a number of years in the foreign service of the British American Tobacco Company, and later he was associated with the Farm Credit Administration in Puerto Rico before coming to the North Carolina Department of Agriculture in 1937.

His passing adds another void to those left by men who have contributed much to the welfare of the tobacco industry in North Carolina.



FOREWORD



The twentieth annual issue of the North Carolina Tobacco Report has been prepared under the direction of J. H. Cyrus, in charge of the Tobacco Marketing Section, Division of Markets of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture.

Much of the factual information in this publication was made possible through the cooperation and good relationship which is maintained between the various State and Federal agencies and other segments of the tobacco industry.

Credit is due the Cooperative Crop Reporting Service of the North Carolina and United States Departments of Agriculture, the U. S. Tobacco Division Consumer and Marketing Service, and the Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Service for their contribution to this issue.

This issue of the North Carolina Tobacco Report is dedicated in remembrance of the late Wendell Philip Hedrick, whose death occurred on March 1, 1969. Phil Hedrick was North Carolina's first tobacco marketing specialist — a position in which he served for more than twenty-eight years before his retirement on December 31, 1965.

Review of Tobacco Situation and Outlook—1969

The concerted efforts and actions taken by the Industry-Wide Flue-Cured Marketing Committee plus the cooperation from the United States Department of Agriculture and all segments of the tobacco industry made the 1968 marketing season one of the smoothest in several years. Congestion in the market channels was at a minimum, even during the peak of the season. Nevertheless, in terms of farmers' cash receipts from tobacco, the 1968 season would have to be rated as one of the poorest in several years.

1968 Flue-Cured Receipts Down

The gross income to North Carolina farmers from the 1968 flue-cured crop was about \$80 million less than in 1967, even though the average price of \$66.45 was up \$2.45 per hundred over the previous year. Cash returns were approximately \$438 million from the sale of 660 million pounds of flue-cured tobacco—651 million pounds from the 1968 crop plus about 9 million pounds of old crop held over from 1967.

This was the smallest sales by North Carolina growers since 1957, and the lowest cash income from flue-cured tobacco since 1958. The average annual cash returns to Tarheel flue-cured growers during the last five years has been around \$510 million. The sharp drop in the 1968 returns was due to a smaller allotted quota, which resulted from adjustments for overmarketing in 1967 and extremely hot and dry weather that caused lower yields and poorer quality of up-stalk tobacco. It should also be pointed out that there was a total of 29,000 acres of allotted quota in North Carolina in 1968 that was not planted. Only about 4,800 acres or 9 million pounds of this unplanted quota were in the five-year cropland adjustment program. The remainder was acreage not planted because of labor shortage and other reasons.

1968 Burley Receipts Up

In contrast to the drop in the income of flue-cured growers, North Carolina burley farmers had an increase of \$1.6 million in returns from their 1968 crop compared with the previous year. They received \$12.6 million from the sale of slightly more than 17 million pounds of the best quality burley ever produced in the mountains of this state, setting a record average price of \$73.50 per hundred.

Thus, the Tarheel flue-cured and burley growers combined received a cash income from all tobacco sold in 1968 of only \$450.6 million compared to \$529 million in 1967.

Domestic Demand

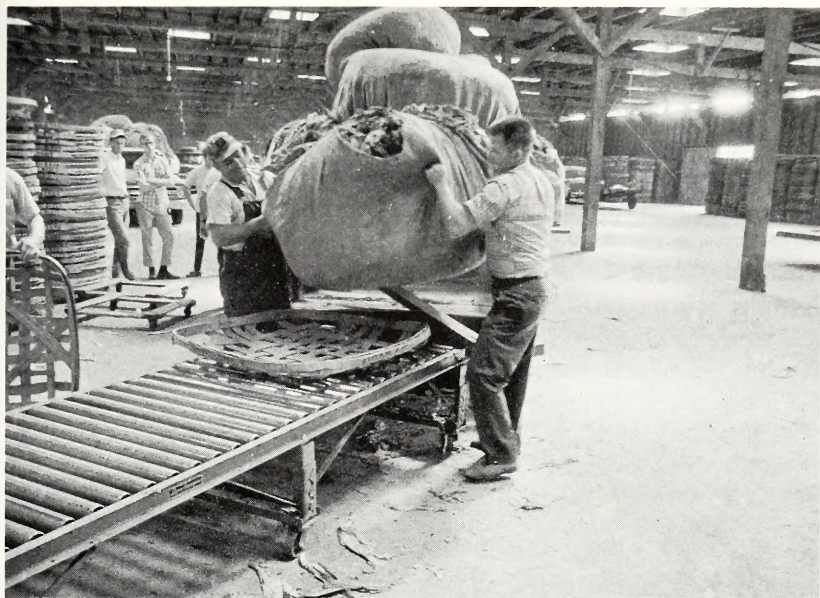
In spite of the never-ceasing attacks on tobacco and their effect on the rate of growth of the U. S. tobacco industry, the domestic demand for tobacco continued fairly steady during 1968. It now appears that the domestic use of flue-cured tobacco during the current market year will be near the 687 million pounds used by U. S. manufacturers each year since 1966. Although domestic use has been stable for the past three years, it should be noted that the current use represents a drop of almost 100 million pounds in the average annual disappearance of 775 million pounds used by domestic manufacturers during the years from 1960 to 1965.

This drop in domestic use can be attributed to several factors which include the continued increase in filter cigarette production, the lengthening of filter plugs in some brands, increased use of reconstituted sheet tobacco, and increases in the use of foreign-grown tobacco in the cigarette blend. Also, a general slowdown in the growth of the tobacco industry because of propaganda over smoking and health issues and excessive taxation on cigarettes and other tobacco products has had a very definite effect on the amount of tobacco used by the domestic industry. Nevertheless, prospects for domestic disappearance during the 1969-70 market year should be in line with the volume used during the last three years.

Export Situation

In the export market, North Carolina and other U. S. flue-cured tobacco growers have benefited from the economic sanction against Rhodesia during the past three years. As a result, U. S. exports reached a record level of 587 million pounds two years ago. Although exports did decline to 534 million pounds during the 1967-68 market year, they were still well above the average exports for the last several years. Exports for the current market year will probably be about equal to those for the previous year.

These substantial gains in the export market in recent years have offset most of the decreases in domestic use of flue-cured during the same period. Thus, the total disappearance has been maintained at a level close to the last five years' averages for disappearance of 1,231 million pounds.



Unloading tobacco onto a gravity conveyor which speeds up the process of receiving and weighing tobacco at warehouse and reduces labor requirement by as much as 50 percent.



Pre-sheeted tobacco is picked up from receiving conveyor after it is weighed by a forklift equipped to carry three sheets and sheets are displayed on sales floor.

Therefore, the average total disappearance of flue-cured has been maintained at a level well above the average production; and the timetable established with the acreage-poundage program in 1965, to reduce the record surplus at the average rate of 100 million pounds per year until the surplus is eliminated, had been met through the 1968 season.

Based on prospects for about the same domestic use and exports, the carryover at the beginning of the new marketing season on July 1, 1969, is expected to be 200 to 220 million pounds below the 2,302 million of mid-1968. This anticipated carryover is about 475 million below the peak level of mid-1965. The major concern as it relates to stocks on hand, is the large stock of more than 700 million pounds held by Flue-Cured Stabilization. A large volume of stabilization stocks is in B-K grades, which are currently in weak demand.

1969 Flue-Cured Prospects

The national flue-cured base quota for 1969 of approximately 608,000 acres and 1,127 million pounds is practically the same as the 1968 base. However, because of net undermarketings of about 73 million pounds last year, the base quota will be adjusted upward to give an effective acreage-poundage quota in 1969 of around 647,000 acres and approximately 1,200 million pounds.

According to the March 1 intentions of planting, only about 585,240 acres of the effective quota will be planted in 1969. Based on these intentions, the U. S. production of flue-cured tobacco in 1969 should fall between 1,112 million and 1,170 million, if yields should be near the average yields of the past four years under the acreage-poundage program.

Even with the prospects for a larger 1969 flue-cured crop, average market prices should be steady to slightly higher due to a 2.2 cents increase in support price, boosting it to an average of 63.8 cents per pound. However, the success that growers have in eliminating (BK) grades from their crops will be the key to the 1969 market demand.

> In North Carolina

In North Carolina the 1969 base allotment for flue-cured is approximately 400,700 acres. Net undermarketings last year amounted to around 45 million pounds, or about 26,000 acres, which brings the effective 1969 quota up to some 426,000 acres. This pushes the effective poundage quota to about 790 million pounds. However, according to the March intentions to plant

report, flue-cured plantings in this state in 1969 will total about 384,500 acres—some 42,000 acres less than the effective quota. Based on the average yields of the past four years of 1,900 to 2,000 pounds per acre under acreage-poundage, a crop of this size in North Carolina would probably result in a production of around 730 to 770 million pounds. This would be 20 to 60 million pounds short of the effective North Carolina flue-cured quota for 1969.

Burley Prospects

The 1968-69 burley tobacco supply is estimated at 1,881 million pounds—about three percent below last year's level. The burley supply has shown a slow but steady decrease from the peak level of four years ago and is now seven percent below the record supply of 1964. Although total supplies have declined, loan stocks have shown an increase during the past three years. This is an indication that buying companies are reducing their inventories since the total disappearance has remained fairly steady during this period at about 600 million pounds per year. From all indications, market demand during the 1969-70 market year will be in line with demands of recent years.

United States burley farmers' March 1 intentions of planting indicated that about 237,400 acres of burley would be grown in 1969. This is essentially the same acreage as was harvested last year. Based on average yields, with allowance for upward yield trends, the 1969 burley crop would be about 594 million pounds.

In North Carolina burley growers indicated their intentions of planting 7,800 acres which is the same as was harvested last year. Based on average yields of recent years, this would turn out a North Carolina crop of around 17 million pounds.

With an increase in burley support price from 63.5 cents to 65.8 cents for 1969, burley prices should remain close to last year's record prices, if growers can come up with another medium to thin-body smoking crop similar to the high quality crop of 1968.

In general, the 1969-70 market year will find the tobacco industry and allied interests continuing their struggle against unwarranted propaganda and attacks by anti-tobacco forces and unfair taxation by state and local governments. The tobacco manufacturing industry will probably hold its own during 1969, although future growth in the industry will likely be slow be-

cause of outside pressures against it. Cigarette production will likely hold at near the current level of about 580 billion even with all of the attacks against them. In North Carolina, tobacco will continue to be King and provide the firm base of the Tarheel economy.

The Tobacco Nesting Problem

During the last several years the tobacco industry has undergone quite a few changes that could be termed "progress." One of the most far-reaching steps taken in recent years was the implementation of a pre-sheeting system for untied tobacco in the Carolinas and Virginia as a prerequisite to the extension of loose-leaf or untied sales throughout the season. Under the pre-sheeting system each sheet of tobacco was weighed and displayed for sale just as it came from the farm. This eliminated the old process of dumping each sheet of untied tobacco onto a basket prior to the sale. This system of marketing pre-sheated tobacco was, of course, a step forward in cutting costs and improving efficiency in handling bulky, untied tobacco. However, according to complaints from the buying interests, this step forward brought on a significant increase in the age-old problem of nesting of tobacco.

What is Nesting?

Nesting of tobacco, as defined under North Carolina Statutes is "arranging tobacco in the pile offered for sale so that it is impossible for the buyer thereof to pull leaves from the bottom of such pile for the purpose of inspection."

It is not generally known that the practice of nesting tobacco is illegal. Under North Carolina Statutes, Chapter 106, Article 40, Para. 461, the law states: "It shall be unlawful for any *persons, firm or corporation* to sell or offer for sale, upon any leaf tobacco warehouse floor, any pile or piles of tobacco, which are nested or shingled or overhung as herein defined." Paragraph 464 establishes penalties for the violation of nesting as follows: "Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of Paragraph 461 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not more than fifty (\$50) dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty (30) days."

The nesting of tobacco is also illegal under the Federal Tobacco Inspection Act. Section 10 of this Federal act provides that "It shall be unlawful knowing that tobacco is to be offered for inspection under this act to load, pack, or arrange such tobacco in such manner as knowingly to conceal foreign matter or tobacco of inferior grade, quality, or condition." Section 12 of the act makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine or imprisonment to offer such tobacco for inspection.

Some other states also have laws related to the nesting of

tobacco. Thus, it is abundantly clear that deliberate nesting of a pile of tobacco by packing it with inferior tobacco or foreign matter so that it cannot be readily detected is a violation in several states, and it is illegal in all states under the Federal Tobacco Inspection Act. But, is the major problem deliberate nesting and mixing of tobacco or is it due to naturally mixed tobacco and foreign matter left in tobacco by growers because of the rush to get their tobacco on the market?

Survey of Problem

Because of widespread complaints from the buying interests of nested tobacco following the 1968 season, which was the first full season of untied, pre-sheeted sales, a survey was made with several buying companies in an effort to determine the scope of the problem.

It was determined from the survey that only an occasional lot of tobacco turned up that had been deliberately nested with objects, such as concrete blocks, log chains, old plow points, etc. The reports of such objects found in tobacco were so few that they were insignificant. Sheets of tobacco deliberately nested with tobacco of inferior quality were the most common form of deliberate nesting reported during the 1968 marketing season. However, this did not appear to be any more of a problem than it has been in recent years.

The Major Problem

It was quite evident from discussions with buying companies, visits to processing plants and from personal observations on the markets that the major problem in 1968 was directly related to pre-sheeting and the extension of untied sales throughout the season. This major transition in the market resulted in most growers becoming more lax in the practice of cleaning up their untied tobacco at the time it was pre-sheeted for market. In most instances, the loose tobacco was pre-sheeted just as it came from the curing barn without the removal of inferior leaves, suckers and foreign matter, such as strings and excessive dirt on lower stalk tobacco. Tobacco falling in this category does not come under the definition of deliberate nesting as spelled out under the state and federal nesting laws.

In other words, the major problem that caused most of the complaints from buying companies in 1968, with pre-sheeting and full season untied sales was the result of a poor job on the part of the farmer in preparing his loose-leaf tobacco for market. At the same time the buying companies must share part



Foreign matter, which includes MH-30 suckers, premature leaves, strings, grass, paper, etc., removed by purchasers as untied tobacco is moved down a belt conveyor picking line at the processing plant.

of the blame for the lax marketing practices of farmers because of their buying patterns which led growers to believe that it did not matter how poorly his tobacco was prepared for market.

There is evidence that buying companies may look more critically in the future at tobacco poorly prepared for market, which are naturally mixed with off-color and inferior quality leaves, MH-30 suckers, strings, and other foreign matter. Therefore, growers are encouraged to take just a little more pride in preparing the 1969 crop for market, by culling out the off-color and inferior leaves, suckers, strings, and other foreign matter that may appear in his tobacco. It is essential that growers take the same pride and discretion in preparing untied tobacco for market as they did in cleaning up tied tobacco. Offering a cleaner, more uniform product for market will not only add to the grower's badly needed income, but it will also put our tobacco in a more competitive position in the domestic and export market.

State Marketing Summary 1968-69

The 1968 marketing season was the smoothest in a number of years. The marketing of untied tobacco, which was started on a limited basis in the Carolinas and Virginia in 1962, reached a climax in 1968 with the extension of untied sales throughout the season with support price. In conjunction with the extension of untied sales was the cooperation of all segments of the industry in implementing a pre-sheeting system for more efficient handling of loose leaves.

A new system of allocating selling time to warehouses on a basket-poundage basis was also implemented last season. These actions by the Marketing Committee, plus the booking of space by warehousemen, better distribution of sales to processors' facilities, and a shorter crop—all contributed to the smoother operation of the 1968 season.

A number of warehouses installed conveyor systems in 1968 to provide a faster and more efficient process of unloading, weighing and getting the farmers' tobacco on the floor. At the same time, it reduced the warehouse labor cost. More warehouses will move in this direction in 1969.

The yields, quality, and prices for the 1968 crop were disappointing in many areas because of the effect of the extremely hot and dry weather in early August. Producer sales on North Carolina markets in 1968 totaled only 607,373,520 pounds compared to 752,243,870 pounds in 1967. These sales returned growers \$403,728,327 in 1968, averaging \$66.47 per hundred, compared to \$479,327,667 in 1967, averaging \$63.69.

TYPE 13: The North Carolina Border Belt kicked off the 1968 marketing season on July 31—eight sales days earlier than the previous year. The offerings in 1968 were thinner with much better color. A larger percentage of the crop graded in low to fair grades and there was less good and fine quality grades in all groups from the lugs through the leaf grades. Most grade prices were up \$1 to \$4 compared to the previous year.

North Carolina border markets averaged \$67.39 in 1968 for 129,251,422 pounds of tobacco sold for producers, returning them \$87,107,065. In 1967 growers selling on border markets averaged \$65.62 for 149,876,333 pounds for an income of \$98,348,832.

Final sales were held in the border on October 10, 1968, after 42 sales days.

TYPE 12: The big Eastern Belt started its 1968 season on August 26—two sales days later than the previous year. This was the only belt that got a later opening in 1968 than in 1967. The quality of the Eastern crop topped all other belts last season based on U. S. Standard Grades. However, the volume was the smallest in about 25 years. Most grade prices ranged from \$1 to \$9 per hundred above the year before.

Producer sales totaled only 287,009,702 pounds, returning \$194,193,390 to growers for a season average of \$67.66, which was the second highest average on record for this belt.

The Eastern Belt completed its sales season on November 7 after 43 days of sales. However, 90 percent of the crop was sold in 27 days.

TYPE 11B: The Middle Belt started 1968 sales on September 3—about four days earlier than in 1967. Volume of sales were the smallest since 1943, but prices for most grades were up generally from \$1 to \$6. What appeared early in the season to be one of their best smoking crops in years was severely damaged in August by extremely hot and dry weather. The sun-baked and immature characteristic of much of

the upper half of the plant caused a large volume of this tobacco to grade into undesirable (K) grades.

Thus, growers sold only 106,603,657 pounds of tobacco in this belt for \$68,416,363, averaging \$64.18. Last season, growers sold 145,328,001 pounds for \$91,276,366 giving them a season average of \$62.81 per hundred in 1967.

Final auctions in the Middle Belt were held at Oxford on November 12, 1968, after selling for 41 days.

TYPE 11A: For the first time, the Old Belt had a limited early opening on September 3 with one-third buying power. The early Old Belt opening coincided with the Middle Belt opening. This arrangement seemed to work out satisfactorily last season. It did provide growers in the Old Belt with an earlier market within their area. The Old Belt started with full buying power two weeks later, or at about their normal opening date.

Because of unfavorable weather and adjustments for over-marketing in 1967, Old Belt sales dropped to the lowest level in about 25 years. The crop was thinner and contained less (K) tobacco when compared with the previous year. Most grade prices showed gains ranging from \$1 to \$7.

Producer sales on North Carolina Old Belt markets totaled only 84,508,739 pounds, averaging \$63.91 per hundred, returning growers \$54,011,509. In 1967 growers sold 110,231,633 pounds for \$66,393,853, averaging \$59.97 per hundred.

The North Carolina Old Belt held final sales at Winston-Salem on November 26.

TYPE 31: The North Carolina burley markets at Asheville, Boone, and West Jefferson opened for the 1968-69 season on November 25. The burley area stretching across the North Carolina mountains produced what was probably one of the best quality crops ever grown in that area. The crop was thinner in body with lighter, truer colors than usual for this area. Most of the leaf, tip and non-descript grades showed price gains ranging from \$3 to \$5, and a few green grades were \$5 to \$9 higher. Most of the better grades of lugs and flyings were unchanged from the previous season.

Producer sales on the three North Carolina burley markets reached 16,436,486 pounds, selling for a record high average of \$73.54 per hundred, returning to growers \$12,087,992. During the 1967-68 marketing season, burley growers sold 13,775,950 pounds at an average price of \$69.98, which amounted to a return to growers of \$9,640,310.

Asheville and West Jefferson closed for the season on January 9. Boone held final sales on January 10, 1969.

North Carolina Tobacco Warehouse Sales Report for Season 1968-69

	1968-69 SEASON			1967-68 SEASON		
	Producers' Sales Pounds	Producers' Average Price	Dealers' Resales	Warehouse Resales	Gross Sales Pounds	Gross Average Price
BORDER BELT -- FLUE-CURED TYPE 13						
Chadbourn	9,043,299	67.95	19,020	319,701	9,382,020	67.82
Clarkton	7,175,035	67.70	161,892	304,063	7,640,990	67.17
Fair Bluff	7,964,480	66.53	55,956	131,282	8,151,718	66.38
Fairmont	35,565,173	68.26	401,768	1,204,941	37,171,882	68.13
Fayetteville	6,824,691	66.97	24,094	113,438	6,962,223	66.92
Lumberton	26,791,684	65.52	208,476	928,203	27,928,363	65.37
Tabor City	8,842,889	66.62	1,176	229,239	9,073,304	66.52
Whiteville	27,044,171	68.46	388,604	493,592	27,926,367	68.37
Total	129,251,422	67.39	1,260,986	3,724,459	134,236,867	67.25
EASTERN BELT -- FLUE-CURED TYPE 12						
Ahoskie	7,704,514	68.09	39,688	192,716	7,936,918	68.05
Clinton	8,678,870	66.56	2,666	124,230	8,805,766	66.48
Dunn	8,599,082	65.45	226,284	220,336	9,045,702	65.35
Farmville	17,430,996	68.16	170,842	382,157	17,983,995	67.92
Goldsboro	8,978,122	65.54	37,760	67,402	9,083,284	65.46
Greenville	40,231,285	68.12	238,798	601,840	41,071,923	67.95
Kinston	34,504,323	67.86	73,116	720,508	35,297,947	67.70
Robersonville	7,910,876	65.97	97,480	231,848	8,240,204	65.75
Rocky Mount	35,632,677	67.31	416,347	659,140	36,708,164	67.03
Smithfield	17,330,757	65.21	153,690	481,956	17,966,403	65.03
Tarboro	7,835,636	66.81	115,382	231,508	8,182,526	66.48
Wallace	8,898,361	69.53	27,562	46,872	8,972,795	69.45
Washington	7,378,900	66.55	26,118	86,272	7,465,172	66.46
Wendell	8,551,437	65.84	21,342	97,554	8,675,109	65.75
Williamston	8,310,506	67.34	61,374	115,034	8,446,882	67.24
Wilson	51,941,509	69.54	614,928	1,163,474	53,719,357	69.21
Windsor	7,091,851	66.37	90,378	206,901	7,389,680	67.05
Total	287,009,702	67.66	2,352,377	5,629,748	294,991,827	67.46
					160,199,524	65.57
					9,900,473	65.04
					10,864,624	62.35
					10,365,041	62.67
					21,816,382	65.81
					10,991,915	65.04
					49,147,653	64.05
					44,551,004	64.10
					10,952,805	63.80
					43,623,506	66.01
					21,048,477	63.82
					10,864,242	63.28
					11,667,001	64.48
					9,306,158	60.87
					9,782,254	64.75
					9,865,050	62.51
					65,441,253	66.59
					9,289,704	63.57
					359,468,542	64.25

MIDDLE BELT — FLUE-CURED TYPE 11B

Aberdeen	6,769,540	61.54	150,218	191,934	7,111,692	61.27	9,519,032	59.56
Carthage	5,960,812	62.21	20,760	239,940	6,221,512	62.07	9,135,497	59.42
Durham	21,745,580	64.28	524,530	843,966	23,114,076	64.15	33,194,812	63.20
Ellerbe	3,374,191	59.21	33,092	180,330	3,587,613	59.12	7,079,371	56.00
Fuquay-Varina	16,411,615	65.88	106,756	568,306	17,086,677	65.71	21,669,377	62.94
Henderson	13,745,933	64.67	64,926	176,852	13,987,711	64.58	19,732,627	64.25
Louisburg	8,033,948	65.50	69,052	256,564	8,359,564	65.40	10,716,487	64.94
Oxford	15,803,188	63.73	11,596	232,373	16,047,157	63.67	21,505,294	64.56
Sanford	7,459,130	64.46	19,943	120,766	7,599,839	64.33	9,749,947	61.64
Warrenton	7,299,720	64.37	10,274	62,731	7,372,725	64.28	9,702,340	62.94
Total	106,603,657	64.18	1,011,147	2,873,762	110,488,566	64.05	152,004,784	62.71

OLD BELT — FLUE-CURED TYPE 11A

Burlington	5,102,718	61.20	116,621	269,512	5,488,851	61.00	9,130,826	59.47
Greensboro	3,716,178	61.03	219,572	128,478	4,064,228	61.25	7,560,312	55.22
Madison	6,426,887	65.07	110,620	382,722	6,920,229	65.07	9,162,319	60.97
Mebane	5,840,346	62.75	---	103,664	5,944,010	62.68	6,618,544	57.56
Mt. Airy	8,391,524	64.48	154,294	494,095	9,039,913	64.28	8,597,761	60.16
Reidsville	8,580,078	63.74	56,524	274,729	8,911,331	63.64	9,804,743	57.83
Roxboro	6,691,219	61.37	78,452	141,826	6,911,497	61.28	9,190,075	62.97
Stoneville	4,642,478	64.03	25,942	187,482	4,835,902	64.03	7,865,898	59.27
Winston-Salem	34,576,451	65.04	511,660	2,680,384	37,768,495	65.28	49,614,617	61.26
Yadkinville	540,860	60.20	---	47,506	588,366	59.52	43,762	57.26
Total	84,508,739	63.91	1,273,685	4,710,398	90,492,822	63.98	117,588,857	60.14
Total Flue-Cured	607,373,520	66.47	5,898,195	16,938,367	630,210,082	66.32	789,261,707	63.61

BURLEY BELT — AIR-CURED TYPE 31

Asheville	9,591,984	73.78	251,056	675,230	10,518,270	73.73	8,971,878	71.48
Boone	3,466,472	73.54	880	185,168	3,652,520	73.53	3,143,014	68.86
West Jefferson	3,378,030	72.88	8,004	273,554	3,659,588	72.90	3,253,098	66.92
Total	16,436,486	73.54	259,940	1,133,952	17,830,378	73.52	15,367,990	69.98
Total All Belts	623,810,006	66.66	6,158,135	18,072,319	648,040,460	66.52	804,629,697	63.73

Summary of N. C. Dealer and Warehouse Resales — 1968

Belt	Pounds	Dollars	Percentage Resales
Border Belt			
Dealer	1,260,986	765,705	0.94
Warehouse	3,724,459	2,402,041	2.77
Eastern Belt			
Dealer	2,352,377	1,361,193	0.80
Warehouse	5,629,748	3,445,873	1.91
Middle Belt			
Dealer	1,011,147	591,364	0.92
Warehouse	2,873,762	1,760,074	2.60
Old Belt			
Dealer	1,273,685	766,121	1.41
Warehouse	4,710,398	3,120,127	5.21
Total Flue-Cured Resales	22,836,562	14,212,498	3.62
Burley Belt			
Dealer	259,940	190,553	1.46
Warehouse	1,135,952	829,780	6.37
Total Burley Resales	1,395,892	1,020,333	7.83

Producer and Gross Sales of Flue-Cured Tobacco by States — 1968

State	Producer Sales		Gross Sales	
	Pounds	Average	Pounds	Average
N. C.	607,373,520	\$66.47	630,210,082	\$66.32
Va.	107,553,644	65.50	111,389,191	65.42
S. C.	126,722,240	66.32	133,560,756	66.27
Ga.	133,199,500	68.20	141,908,595	68.21
Fla.	20,796,462	69.42	22,263,360	69.21
Total ----	995,645,366	67.85	1,039,331,984	67.78

Stabilization Receipts by Belts — 1968

Belt	Type	Producer Sales (lbs.)	Stabilization Receipts (lbs.)	Percentage Stab. Received
Old Belt -----	11A	192,062,383	35,905,939	18.7
Middle Belt -----	11B	106,603,657	26,885,440	25.2
Eastern Belt -----	12	287,009,702	24,296,704	8.5
S. C. - Border Belt ---	13	255,973,662	29,324,754	11.5
Ga. - Fla. Belt -----	14	153,995,962	11,886,270	7.7
Total -----	11-14	995,645,366	128,299,107	12.9

Flue-Cured Movement In and Out of North Carolina

State	N. C. Tobacco Sold Out of State (Pounds)		Out of State Tobacco Sold in N. C. (Pounds)	
	1968	1967	1968	1967
Va. -----	27,930,555	45,086,359	5,132,744	9,104,003
S. C. -----	20,775,378	23,562,734	11,575,073	23,281,383
Ga. -----	17,442,808	21,047,751	154,220	99,094
Fla. -----	1,017,950	551,376	7,716	3,619
Ala. -----	-----	-----	10,570	3,719
Total -----	67,166,691	90,248,220	16,880,323	32,491,818

Burley Tobacco Movement In and Out of North Carolina

State	N. C. Tobacco Sold Out of State (Pounds)		Out of State Tobacco Sold in N. C. (Pounds)	
	1968	1967	1968	1967
Tenn. -----	3,270,868	2,866,242	441,298	404,992
Va. -----	9,042	9,486	946,370	835,044
W. Va. -----	-----	-----	29,054	19,896
Ga. -----	-----	-----	45,836	31,480
S. C. -----	-----	-----	1,784	618
Total -----	3,279,910	2,875,728	1,464,342	1,292,030

N. C. Flue-Cured Tobacco Allotments* 1969

County	No. Farms	Acreage	Poundage	Rank
Alamance	1,447	3,987.72	6,575,872	36
Alexander	915	1,136.83	1,752,883	51
Anson	261	333.34	482,263	61
Beaufort	2,319	8,062.00	14,006,451	22
Bertie	1,667	4,809.72	8,944,273	30
Bladen	3,037	6,238.32	11,735,332	26
Brunswick	1,686	2,798.31	5,269,391	39
Burke	1	.48	822	68
Cabarrus	1	.04	26	71
Caldwell	265	405.96	682,639	59
Camden	2	3.95	8,092	65
Carteret	355	1,139.51	1,979,600	50
Caswell	1,927	7,783.30	13,075,126	24
Catawba	2	2.87	3,362	67
Chatham	1,033	2,425.15	3,524,607	47
Chowan	177	463.53	807,769	58
Cleveland	1	.29	501	69
Columbus	4,704	14,036.88	30,957,737	4
Craven	1,655	7,206.15	13,097,192	23
Cumberland	2,429	4,582.00	8,524,927	32
Dare	1	.06	67	70
Davidson	1,836	2,758.62	4,264,037	44
Davie	815	984.66	1,408,905	55
Duplin	4,149	13,120.69	24,552,352	10
Durham	925	3,068.61	4,569,988	43
Edgecombe	1,463	9,765.62	19,206,292	14
Forsyth	2,250	4,058.32	6,334,580	37
Franklin	2,618	9,661.24	16,994,819	17
Gaston	1	3.88	5,083	66
Gates	118	227.09	401,796	62
Granville	2,143	11,351.76	18,920,413	15
Greene	1,254	10,148.57	20,989,208	13
Guilford	3,184	7,662.88	12,595,900	25
Halifax	2,059	4,996.73	9,377,772	29
Harnett	3,419	12,226.98	24,449,345	12
Hertford	886	2,762.64	5,043,034	40
Hoke	746	2,163.47	3,936,524	46
Iredell	805	1,030.15	1,521,727	53
Johnston	5,311	19,356.85	38,490,850	2
Jones	891	4,593.85	8,499,119	33
Lee	1,269	3,483.69	6,134,260	38
Lenoir	1,881	11,971.10	24,459,303	11
Martin	1,474	7,240.25	14,850,723	20
Montgomery	387	815.34	1,220,420	57
Moore	1,538	4,145.10	7,178,573	35
Nash	2,908	15,326.55	29,762,074	6
New Hanover	83	180.32	285,550	63
Northampton	214	404.37	655,402	60
Onslow	1,782	5,281.43	8,921,803	31
Orange	963	2,809.30	4,764,910	42
Pamlico	362	928.08	1,427,052	54
Pender	1,615	2,796.96	4,985,503	41
Person	1,739	8,106.45	14,353,972	21
Pitt	2,609	21,377.04	41,365,917	1
Randolph	1,612	2,768.09	4,206,711	45

N. C. Flue-Cured Tobacco Allotments * 1969 (continued)

County	No. Farms	Acreage	Poundage	Rank
Richmond -----	919	1,763.75	2,650,600	48
Robeson -----	4,643	17,541.63	36,241,400	3
Rockingham -----	2,944	11,051.93	18,628,509	16
Rowan -----	21	22.11	27,852	64
Sampson -----	5,058	12,950.17	25,672,974	9
Scotland -----	527	976.99	1,640,374	52
Stokes -----	2,791	9,755.62	15,565,135	19
Surry -----	3,080	9,292.58	16,799,268	18
Vance -----	1,386	6,951.18	11,565,960	27
Wake -----	3,672	16,553.12	30,006,877	5
Warren -----	1,787	5,156.22	8,068,409	34
Washington -----	277	814.05	1,331,671	56
Wayne -----	3,070	12,319.41	25,738,311	8
Wilkes -----	912	1,298.55	2,066,553	49
Wilson -----	2,097	14,367.03	29,240,371	7
Yadkin -----	2,724	6,849.42	11,530,067	28
Unadjusted State Total -----	115,122	400,656.85	744,337,180	1-71
Under-marketing 1968 -----		25,547.73	44,900,415	---
N. C. Total Allotment 1969 -----		426,204.58	789,237,595	1-71

*Source: USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

N. C. Burley Tobacco Allotments 1969

County	No. Farms	Acreage Allotment	Rank
Alleghany	545	219.54	9
Ashe	2,556	1,047.59	3
Avery	246	109.37	10
Brunswick	1	0.09	31
Buncombe	2,921	1,404.51	2
Burke	14	4.47	21
Caldwell	20	6.97	20
Cherokee	195	68.83	14
Clay	222	85.33	12
Cleveland	9	3.39	22
Davidson	2	0.97	26
Gaston	1	0.50	28
Graham	667	301.97	8
Granville	1	0.12	30
Haywood	1,883	946.82	5
Henderson	112	42.84	16
Iredell	3	1.18	25
Jackson	287	107.85	11
McDowell	70	25.09	18
Macon	244	78.14	13
Madison	2,760	2,063.90	1
Mitchell	946	469.43	7
Polk	6	1.77	24
Rutherford	53	22.66	19
Stokes	2	0.34	29
Surry	7	0.94	27
Swain	211	68.59	15
Transylvania	77	27.93	17
Watauga	1,667	726.18	6
Wilkes	8	1.83	23
Yancey	1,753	985.73	4
State Totals	17,489	8,824.87	1-31

Source: USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

North Carolina Flue-Cured Crops 1919 - 1968*

Year	No. Acres	Yield Per Acre (Pounds)	Production (1,000 lbs.)	Value (1,000 Dollars)	Average Price
1919	521,000	612	319,276	\$157,340	\$49.30
1920	621,900	681	423,703	88,271	20.80
1921	414,900	594	246,540	60,402	24.50
1922	444,000	611	271,170	74,572	27.50
1923	544,300	728	396,354	81,998	20.70
1924	473,500	585	276,819	62,597	22.60
1925	536,200	696	373,352	83,756	22.40
1926	546,700	692	378,274	96,762	25.60
1927	639,600	755	482,982	100,414	20.80
1928	712,400	692	493,132	93,450	19.00
1929	729,300	665	484,630	89,470	18.50
1930	768,000	757	581,200	74,733	12.90
1931	688,500	692	476,382	42,024	8.80
1932	462,500	624	288,750	34,949	12.10
1933	667,800	794	530,133	85,530	16.10
1934	486,500	847	412,055	117,999	28.60
1935	612,500	635	572,625	116,418	20.30
1936	591,000	765	451,975	101,856	22.50
1937	675,000	883	595,815	143,058	24.00
1938	603,500	844	509,470	115,428	22.70
1939	843,000	964	812,540	123,893	15.20
1940	498,000	1,038	516,835	85,792	16.60
1941	488,000	928	452,825	132,291	29.20
1942	539,000	1,052	566,810	221,538	39.10
1943	580,000	935	542,200	219,074	40.40
1944	684,000	1,077	736,990	317,628	43.10
1945	722,000	1,100	794,310	349,148	44.00
1946	802,000	1,138	912,970	451,639	49.50
1947	783,000	1,139	892,205	374,513	42.00
1948	594,000	1,239	739,380	368,040	49.80
1949	621,000	1,178	731,530	352,508	48.20
1950	640,000	1,441	858,140	477,508	55.60
1951	735,000	1,331	978,375	523,358	53.50
1952	735,000	1,222	898,090	448,582	49.90
1953	674,000	1,235	832,305	447,076	53.70
1954	686,000	1,204	889,490	483,003	54.30
1955	653,000	1,499	978,775	520,845	53.20
1956	579,000	1,661	961,495	496,324	51.60
1957	443,000	1,469	650,780	358,442	55.10
1958	429,000	1,718	736,855	427,307	58.00
1959	458,500	1,533	702,942	407,055	57.90
1960	457,500	1,836	839,870	512,731	61.10
1961	463,000	1,797	832,215	541,468	65.10
1962	483,000	1,890	912,810	549,594	60.20
1963	460,500	1,999	920,660	535,622	58.18
1964	416,000	2,282	949,450	549,875	57.90
1965	375,000	1,840	690,050	442,796	64.20
1966	409,500	1,859	761,360	506,605	66.50
1967	395,400	2,071	818,997	523,809	64.00
1968**	355,000	1,836	651,625	432,772	66.45

*Source: N. C. and USDA Crop Reporting Service.

**Preliminary for 1968 and does not include old crop tobacco sold in 1968.

Note: 1966 and 1967 includes values for some production not marketed.

North Carolina Burley Crops 1928 - 1968*

Year	No. Acres	Yield Per Acre (Pounds)	Production (1,000 lbs.)	Value (1,000 Dollars)	Average Price
1928	3,600	650	2,340	\$ 690	\$29.50
1929	5,500	730	4,015	863	21.50
1930	7,200	750	5,400	853	15.80
1931	7,100	710	5,041	464	9.20
1932	6,500	735	4,778	726	15.20
1933	9,200	785	7,222	715	9.90
1934	5,500	870	4,785	809	17.50
1935	5,200	925	4,810	1,025	21.30
1936	6,000	900	5,400	2,095	38.80
1937	9,000	975	8,775	1,787	21.40
1938	8,600	900	7,740	1,308	16.90
1939	8,100	1,070	8,667	1,447	16.70
1940	6,500	1,050	6,825	1,242	18.20
1941	6,200	1,075	6,665	2,093	31.40
1942	6,600	1,150	7,590	3,211	42.30
1943	8,500	1,225	10,412	5,102	49.00
1944	12,000	1,390	16,680	8,157	48.90
1945	13,000	1,500	19,500	7,568	38.30
1946	9,800	1,475	14,455	5,999	41.50
1947	9,600	1,560	14,976	6,335	42.30
1948	10,300	1,680	17,304	8,012	46.30
1949	10,800	1,440	15,552	6,750	43.40
1950	10,500	1,700	17,850	9,175	51.40
1951	12,200	1,750	21,350	11,572	54.20
1952	12,000	1,680	20,160	9,818	48.70
1953	11,400	1,800	20,520	11,019	53.70
1954	12,700	1,920	24,384	12,680	52.00
1955	9,800	1,900	18,620	10,651	57.20
1956	9,400	1,850	17,390	10,747	61.80
1957	9,600	1,975	18,960	11,073	58.40
1958	9,300	2,000	18,600	11,978	64.40
1959	9,800	2,060	20,188	11,426	56.60
1960	9,500	1,940	18,430	12,016	65.20
1961	10,400	2,090	21,736	14,346	66.00
1962	11,000	2,185	24,035	14,421	60.00
1963	11,000	2,285	25,135	13,573	54.00
1964	9,700	2,165	21,000	12,054	57.40
1965	8,900	2,030	18,067	12,159	67.30
1966	7,900	2,320	18,328	12,371	67.50
1967	7,800	2,010	15,678	11,037	70.40
1968**	7,800	2,200	17,160	12,612	73.50

*Source: N. C. and USDA Crop Reporting Service.

**Preliminary for 1968 with value based on market average.

North Carolina Tobacco Warehouses and Operators By Belts and Markets

BORDER BELT

Chadbourn (one set buyers)

Jimmy Green Whse.—Jimmy Green
Producers—Jack W. Garrett, Crickett Garrett

Clarkton (one set buyers)

New Clarkton—Maynard Talley, Cecil Hartley
Bright Leaf—Charlie Ford, Broodie Martin, W. W. Marlowe

Fair Bluff (one set buyers)

Powell—A. H. Powell, B. A. Powell
Riverside—Aaron Parrish, Cliff Stephens
Planters—Randolph Currin, John Currin, C. W. Shaw

Fairmont (four sets buyers)

People's Big 5—E. J. Chambers, Leggett & Garrett Co.
Davis-Mitchell-Planters—Harry Mitchell, Jack Mitchell, G. P. Royster, Daniel Morris, Major Meadows, W. L. Gregory
Holiday Frye—E. H. Frye, J. W. & J. M. Holiday
Square Deal—W. G. Bassett, C. L. Smith
Star Carolina—W. M. Puckett, A. M. Best
Liberty—Twin States—P. R. Floyd, Jr., Joe Pell, R. J. Harris, Bill Sheets, Clarence Joyce
Big Brick—A. W. McDaniel, A. D. Lewis, Jr.

Fayetteville (one set buyers)

Big Farmers—P. L. Campbell, A. R. Talley, Sr., A. R. Talley, Jr., Don Talley
Planters—Joe W. Stephenson, J. C. Adams

Lumberton (three sets buyers)

Carolina—J. L. Townsend, Sr. & Jr., J. E. Johnson, Jr., Sam Dunn
Smith-Dixie—Cecil Thompson, Leslie Hall, Jack Pait
Hedgpeth—R. A. Hedgpeth, E. H. Collins, Albert Thornton
Liberty—H. D. Goode, R. H. Livermore, Frank White
Star—D. T. Stephenson, Hogan Teater, Russell Teater
Cooperative—C. E. McLaurin, Mgr.

Tabor City (one set buyers)

R. C. Coleman Co.—R. C. Coleman, Sr., Mrs. Harriet Sikes
Planters—Don Watson, Mgr.

Whiteville (three sets buyers)

Gray & Neal—A. Dial Gray, J. L. Neal
Crutchfield—G. E. & R. W. Crutchfield
Lea's Big Dixie—Wm. Townes Lea, Louie Love
Liberty—J. W. Hooks, I. A. Barefoot & Sons
Moore's—A. H. Moore, C. C. Mason, C. F. Jeffcoat
Nelson's—John H. Nelson, Jim Smith
Planters—A. O. King, Jr., J. W. Peay
Smith's—Ernest Smith, Joe T. Smith, Percy McKeithan

EASTERN BELT

Ahoskie (one set buyers)

Basnight No. 1-2-3—L. L. Wilkens, Sr. & Jr., H. G. Veazey, H. Jenkins

Farmers 1 & 2—W. M. Odoms, Pierce & Winborne, J. L. Morris

Clinton (one set buyers)

Carolina—L. D. Herring, C. J. Strickland, N. L. Daughtry

Ross—Clarence Kirven, Jr., W. K. Beech

Dunn (one set buyers)

Planters—Leland Lee, J. M. Smothers

Big 4 Warehouse—Tom Smothers, Jack Calhoun, Norman Hardee

Farmville (two sets buyers)

Bell's—R. A. Bell & Bros.

Fountain & Monk No. 1—John F. Fountain

Fountain & Monk No. 2—John F. Fountain

Planters & Prewits—Chester Worthington, W. O. Newell, B. S. Correll

Lee's—Gordon Lee

Goldsboro (one set buyers)

Carolina—S. G. Best, D. V. Smith, D. Price

Farmers—Robert Lynch

Big Brick—J. R. Musgrave

Victory—Richard Gray, Clarence Whitley

Greenville (five sets buyers)

Cannon's—W. T. Cannon, Carlton Dail

Farmers—W. Arthur Tripp, T. P. Thompson, Harold Watson, Jack Warren

Star-Planters—B. B. Sugg, Harding Sugg, Ashley Wynne

Keel—J. A. & J. B. Worthington, Fenner Allen

New Independent—Bob Cullifer, F. L. Blount, Jr.

Raynor-Forbes—Noah Raynor, A. A. Forbes, Billy Clarke

Harris-Rogers—R. E. Rogers

New Carolina—Laddie Avery, Larry Hudson

Kinston (four sets buyers)

Farmers—John Jenkins, Sr. & Jr.

Knott's 1 & 2—Graham Knott, Billy Brewer

New Dixie—John Jenkins, Sr. & Jr.

Sheppard's—J. T. Sheppard

New Central—Bill Herring, W. D. King

Star #2—Dempsey Hodges, Virgil Harper

Banner—John Heath, Kirby Loftin

Brooks—Roger & Fred Brooks

Central—Bill Herring

Robersonville (one set buyers)

Red Front-Adkins & Bailey—J. H. Gray, Jack Sharpe, C. R. Gray,
& James E. Gray
Planters—H. T. Highsmith, E. G. Anderson, Frank Everett, H. H.
Worsley

Rocky Mount (four sets buyers)

Cobb & Carlton—W. E. Cobb, Jr. & J. C. Carlton
Mangum—Roy M. Phipps
Planters—S. S. Edmondson
Smith's—Jimmie D. Smith, Sr. & Jimmie D. Smith, Jr.
Work's—R. J. Works, Jr., A. B. Raynor
Peoples—Guy Barnes, Gene Simmons, Jimmy Walker
Farmers—J. Holt Evans, Mgr.
Fenners—J. B. Fenner

Smithfield (two sets buyers)

Farmers—Joe Stephenson, Jerry Stephenson
Big Planters—Mrs. W. A. Carter, Paul McMillan, Jack Wooten,
Frank B. Skinner
Gold Leaf—R. A. Pearce, Sr. & Jr.
Stephenson Riverside—Gilbert Stephenson
Wallace—Lawrence, Bobby & Larry Wallace

Tarboro (one set buyers)

Clark 1 & 2—J. F. Wilson, Jr. & R. L. Dunn
Farmers #1—J. P. Bunn & Walter Walker
Farmers #2—J. P. Bunn & Walter Walker
Victory—W. L. Leggett & C. L. Leggett

Wallace (one set buyers)

Blanchard & Farrior—O. C. Blanchard, W. H. Farrior, R. H. Lanier
Hussey—Joe Bryant
Sheffields—John Sheffield, Homer M. Boney, Jr.
Farmers—H. G. Perry

Washington (one set buyers)

Sermon's—W. J. Sermon, Harry L. Roberts
Talley—W. G. Talley
Hassell—Malcolm P. Hassell

Wendell (one set buyers)

Liberty-Farmers—H. H. & Berdon Eddins
Northside—Graham Dean, Bill Sanders
Banner—C. P. (Pete) Southerland

Williamston (one set buyers)

Rogers—Urbain Rogers, Russell Rogers, Leland Barnhill
New Dixie—C. Fisher Harris, J. Elmo Lilly

Wilson (five sets buyers)

Big Dixie—W. C. Thompson, Buck Edmondson
Wainwright—Geo. L. Wainwright, Sr. & Jr.
Center Brick—S. M. Cozart, W. H. Cozart, III, F. M. Eagles

Growers Cooperative—Clifford Aycock, Mgr.
New Planters—W. C. Smith, R. T. Smith, Jr.
Smith—S. Grady Deans, John F. Deans
Clark's—Jessie Harris, W. B. Clark, Jr.
Liberty—C. B. Renfro
Bob's—C. R. Clark

Windsor (one set buyers)

Planters 1 & 2—C. B. & B. U. Griffin, Dave Newsome
Farmers—Bill David, Norman Swain

MIDDLE BELT

Aberdeen (one set buyers)

New Aberdeen—Cecil Moore, J. T. Worthington, Bobby Oldham
Planters—W. Fentriss Phillips
Hardee's—Hugh T. Hardee

Carthage (one set buyers)

McConnells—E. C. Layton, Earl J. Ennis
Victory—E. C. Layton, Earl J. Ennis
New Farmers—Bill Carter, Sr. & Billy Carter, Jr.

Durham (three sets buyers)

Liberty—Walker Stone, Walker Stone, Jr.
Roycroft—J. K. Roycroft, Randolph Currin, J. Currin, Jr.
Star—W. W. Cozart, W. L. Currin, A. L. Carver
Farmers-Planters—J. M. Talley, Bob Dale, Sam Mangum

Ellerbe (one set buyers)

Farmers—Guy Sutton
Ellerbe Whse.—C. D. Bryant, W. A. Shotwell, C. H. Buckner, Noble
Wilson
Richmond County—W. H. Rummage, Ashton Richardson, J. R.
Brinond

Fuquay-Varina (two sets buyers)

New Deal—A. R., W. M. & Dan Talley, Dan Brisson
Star—King & Earl Roberts
Gold Leaf—J. W. Dale, Delvin Aiken
Carolina—C. E. Knott, E. E. Clayton, Dan Brisson
Roberts—Joe Roberts

Henderson (two sets buyers)

Moore's Big Banner—A. H. Moore, C. E. Jeffcoat
Carolina—J. S. Royster, F. J. Jackson
Farmers—W. J. Alston, Jr.
High Price—C. B. Turner, R. E. Tanner, R. E. Fleming, S. P.
Fleming
Liberty—#1—George T. Robertson, S. E. Southerland
Liberty—#2—George T. Robertson, S. E. Southerland
Ellington—F. H. Ellington & John Ellington
Alston's—W. J. Alston, Jr.

Louisburg (one set buyers)

Big Franklin—S. T. & H. B. Cottrell
Ford's—Charlie Ford
Friendly Four—James Speed, Gus McGhee

Oxford (two sets buyers)

Fleming-Banner—D. T. Currin, Sr. & Jr., F. O. Finch, David Mitchell
Farmers-Mangum—Julian Adcock, S. B. Knott
Johnson High Price—C. R. Watkins, C. R. Watkins, Jr., T. J. Currin, J. C. Hamme
Owen 1 & 2—W. L. Gregory, G. P. Royster, M. A. Goode, Sam M. Watkins, John S. Watkins, Jr., C. B. Wilkins
Granville—L. S. Bryan, Jr., Lucious Bullock, Sidney Sherman
Yeargin—W. W. Yeargin

Sanford (one set buyers)

Twin City—W. M. Carter, T. W. Mansfield, Jimmy Mansfield
Morgan's—Jimmy Morgan
Castleberry's—C. N. Castleberry, Jr., R. F. Castleberry

Warrenton (one set buyers)

Boyd's—W. P. Burwell
Centre—M. P. Carroll, E. W. Radford, E. M. Moody
Farmers—E. G. Tarwater
Thompson—C. E. Thompson, M. P. Edwards, Jr.
Currin's 1 & 2—C. W. Currin

OLD BELT**Burlington (one set buyers)**

Carolina—H. L. Perkins, S. L. Russell
Coble—N. C. Newman, Joe Robertson
Farmers—Bill McCauley, Glenn McCray

Greensboro (one set buyers)

Greensboro Tob. Whse. Co.—R. C. Coleman, Jr., Mgr.
Guilford Tob. Whse.—H. P. Smothers, W. B. Hull

Madison (one set buyers)

New Brick—S. F. Webster, Lloyd Webster
Carolina—S. F. Webster, Lee McCollum
Sharpe & Smith Farmers—W. S. Smith, D. C. Hoilman

Mebane (one set buyers)

Farmers—Jule Allen, Bill Allen
Piedmont—Billy Hopkins, Jimmy Hopkins

Mt. Airy (one set buyers)

New Farmers—Tom Jones, Ralph White, O. L. Badgett, Boyd Cain, F. V. Dearmin, Jr.
Dixie—W. H. Brown, H. Y. Hodges, Fred E. Chilton
Hunter's—J. W. Hunter, W. R. Fowler

Reidsville (one set buyers)

New Farmers—G. E. Smith, Steve Smith, P. D. McMichael, Phillip Carter

Leader-Watts—A. P. Sands, W. A. McKinney, Tom Kimbro

Smothers—T. G. Smothers, Tom Garland

Roxboro (one set buyers)

Farmers—Lindsay Wagstaff, R. A. Hester

Hyco—F. J. Hester, Jr.

Foacre—H. W. Winstead, Jr., Pres.

Planters Whse. #2—T. O. Pass, Sr. & Jr.

Pioneer—Elmo Mitchell, Roy Carver

Stoneville (one set buyers)

Joyce's—O. P. Joyce, W. R. Joyce

Farmers—R. N. Linville, Clarence Peeples, W. Q. Chilton, Robert and Garland Rakestraw

Piedmont—R. N. Linville, Clarence Peeples, W. Q. Chilton, Robert and Garland Rakestraw

Winston-Salem (four sets buyers)

Carolina-Star—R. W. Newsome, W. B. Simpson, G. H. Robertson, H. M. Bouldin

Growers—W. G. Sheets, Joe Pell, C. R. Harris, R. J. Harris, M. M. Joyner

Pepper's—C. F. Hutchins, Joe Cook, Homer Dearmin

Taylor—Paris M. Pepper, John Nelson, A. C. Cashwell

Big Winston—Taylor Carter & Jack Carter

Cook's—B. E. Cook, William Fowler, Claude Strickland, Jr.

Yadkinville (full buying power not represented)

Millers Tob. Warehouse—R. A. Owen, Anderson Miller

BURLEY BELT**Asheville (two sets buyers)**

Dixie-Burley—R. A. Owen

Planters—J. W. Stewart

Walker Warehouse—James E. Walker

Day's—Charlie Day

Boone (one set buyers)

Farmers & Big Burley—Joe E. Coleman

West Jefferson (one set buyers)

Tri-State Burley—C. C. Taylor, Rex Taylor

Farmers Burley—Mrs. Tom Faulkner

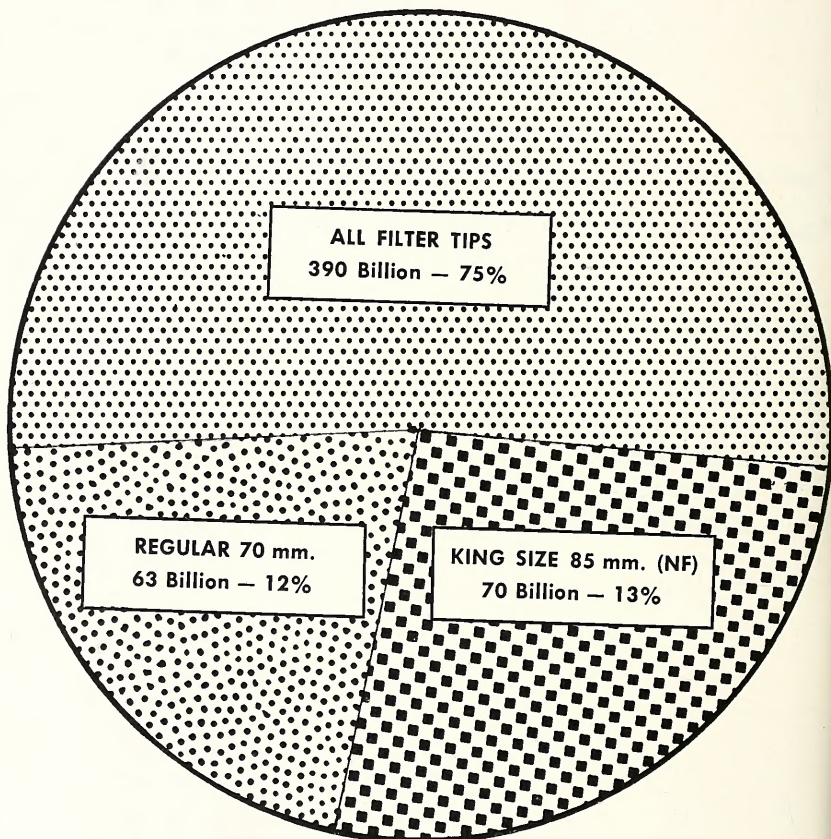
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**DOMESTIC TAX PAID CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION
BY KINDS 1968**



**Total Domestic Consumption
523 BILLION CIGARETTES**